Day : Thursday
Date: 3/10/2005

PALM INTRANET

Time: 15:43:40

Inventor Name Search Result

Your Search was:

Last Name = SMITH
First Name = AUSTIN

Application#	Patent#	Status	Date Filed	Title	Inventor Name
09404208	6207877	150	09/23/1999	TRANSGENIC COAGULATION FACTOR XIII DEFECTIVE ANIMAL AND ITS USE FOR TESTING WOUND HEALING AND BLEEDING	SMITH, AUSTIN
09464146	Not Issued	161	12/16/1999	USE OF SOX1 FOR NEUROBLAST GENERATION	SMITH, AUSTIN
09673317	Not Issued	161	02/01/2001	PROCESS FOR OBTAINING STEM CELLS	SMITH, AUSTIN
09571740	Not Issued	161	05/15/2000	METHOD FOR REGULATING THE PROLIFERATION, DIFFERENTIATION AND/OR DEGENERATION OF PLURIPOTENT CELLS	SMITH, AUSTIN G.
07994099	Not Issued	161	11/05/1992	LEUKAEMIA INHIBITORY FACTOR	SMITH, AUSTIN G.
08535141	6146888	150	12/29/1995	A METHOD OF ENRICHING FOR MAMMALIAN STEM CELLS	SMITH, AUSTIN G.
08537765	6150169	150	01/25/1996	EXPRESSION OF HETEROLOGOUS GENES ACCORDING TO A TARGETED EXPRESSION PROFILE	SMITH, AUSTIN G.
09359672	Not Issued	161	07/23/1999	DNA EXPRESSION IN TRANSFECTED CELLS AND ASSAYS CARRIED OUT IN TRANSFECTED CELLS	SMITH, AUSTIN G.
09686880	Not Issued	080	10/12/2000	LINEAGE SPECIFIC CELLS AND PROGENITOR CELLS	SMITH, AUSTIN G.
09537562	Not Issued	094	03/30/2000	ISOLATION, SELECTION AND PROPAGATION OF ANIMAL TRANSGENIC STEM CELLS	SMITH, AUSTIN GERARD
09786817	Not	095	06/08/2001	PROPAGATION AND/OR	SMITH, AUSTIN

	Issued			DERIVATION OF EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS	GERARD
10513675	Not Issued	019	01/01/0001	CONTROL OF ES CELL SELF RENEWAL AND LINEAGE SPECIFICATION, AND MEDIUM THEREOF	SMITH, AUSTIN GERARD
09117884	Not Issued	161	05/03/1999	CYTOKINE EXPRESSED BY DIA/LIF-DEFICIENT EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS FOR THE INHIBITION OF DIFFERENTIATION	SMITH, AUSTIN GERARD
09348469	Not Issued	071	07/07/1999	EXPRESSION OF HETEROLOGOUS GENES ACCORDING TO A TARGETED EXPRESSION PROFILE	SMITH, AUSTIN GERARD
08943579	Not Issued	161	10/03/1997	AIRLINE BAGGAGE IDENTIFICATION AND SECURITY (ABIDS)	SMITH, AUSTIN J.
60027586	Not Issued	159	10/03/1996	AIRLINE BAGGAGE IDENTIFICATION AND SECURITY (ABIDS)	SMITH, AUSTIN J.
60028289	Not Issued	159	10/18/1996	AIRLINE BAGGAGE CARD AND ASSOCIATED NUMERIC SYSTEM	SMITH, AUSTIN J.

Inventor Search Completed: No Records to Display.

Search Another: Inventor **Last Name** smith **First Name** austin Search

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Term: l1 and L2

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DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L3	l1 and L2	2	L3
L2	sox near3 (promoter or promotor or gene or express$)	62	L2
L1	neural adj progenitor near3 cell	539	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 2 of 2 returned.

1. 20030219866. 21 Jan 03. 27 Nov 03. Stem cell-like cells. Kruijer, Wiebe. 435/69.1; 435/320.1 435/366 530/350 536/23.5 C07K014/475 C07H021/04 C12P021/02 C12N005/08.

2. 20020132239. 21 Jun 01. 19 Sep 02. Cell lineage markers. Lovell-Badge, Robin, et al. 435/6; 435/368 435/7.21 C12Q001/68 G01N033/567 C12N005/08.

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Terms	Documents
L1 and L2	2

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09/686,880

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:04 ON 10 MAR 2005)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 14:56:20 ON 10 MAR 2005

L1 2268 S NEURAL(W)PROGENITOR(W)CELL
L2 50 S SOX(3A)(PROMOTER OR PROMOTOR)
L3 0 S L1 AND L2
L4 1108 S SOX(3A)(GENE OR EXPRESS?)
L5 12 S L1 AND L4
L6 5 DUP REM L5 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d au ti so pi ab 1-5 16

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
AU Pevny Larysa; Placzek Marysia
TI **SOX genes** and neural progenitor identity.
SO Current opinion in neurobiology, (2005 Feb) 15 (1) 7-13.
Journal code: 9111376. ISSN: 0959-4388.
AB Resident among the highly structured adult nervous system, a few cells, referred to as neural progenitors or stem cells, maintain the ability to self-renew or differentiate. From the time of their specification during neural induction and throughout the building of the nervous system, **neural progenitor cells** preserve their broad developmental potential and replicative capacity to be able to produce the vast array of neuronal and glial cell types of the mature nervous system as, and when, required. Recently, considerable attention has been focused on identifying the molecular mechanisms responsible for maintaining neural progenitor or stem cell fate throughout ontogeny. The expression of a subset of SOX transcription factors is initiated concomitant with the acquisition of neural progenitor identity and is then maintained in the entire progenitor population of the developing and adult nervous system. Strikingly, studies in the central and peripheral nervous system of chick and mouse have revealed that SOX factors are key regulators of neural progenitor identity, promoting self-renewal in a context-dependent manner by sustaining the undifferentiated state of progenitor cells and maintaining their ability to either proliferate or differentiate.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AU Komitova Mila; Eriksson Peter S
TI **Sox**-2 is **expressed** by neural progenitors and astroglia in the adult rat brain.
SO Neuroscience letters, (2004 Oct 7) 369 (1) 24-7.
Journal code: 7600130. ISSN: 0304-3940.
AB Sox-2 is a transcription factor that is expressed by self-renewing and multipotent stem cells of the embryonic neuroepithelium. Very little is however known about **Sox**-2 **expression** in the adult brain and therefore we used immunohistochemistry to examine its distribution and co-localization with specific cell markers. We found that **Sox**-2 was **expressed** by actively dividing **neural progenitor cells** in the neurogenic regions in the adult rat brain, the subventricular zone of the forebrain and the subgranular zone of the dentate gyrus in the hippocampus. Cells expressing immature neuronal markers were essentially Sox-2 immunonegative. Sox-2 was also found to be expressed by glial fibrillary acidic protein immunopositive astroglia, widely distributed in the brain parenchyma. Given the fact that several studies have established the neurogenic capacity of a specialized type of astroglia in the adult brain, the findings of **Sox**-2 **expression** in parenchymal astroglia are of potential interest. We conclude that Sox-2 might, in combination with appropriate cell-specific markers, constitute a useful marker to study the in vivo dynamics of the **neural**

progenitor cell compartment also in the adult brain.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AU Cheung, Martin; Briscoe, James .
TI Neural crest development is regulated by the transcription factor Sox9
SO Development (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2003), 130(23), 5681-5693
CODEN: DEVPED; ISSN: 0950-1991
AB The neural crest is a transient migratory population of stem cells derived from the dorsal neural folds at the border between neural and non-neural ectoderm. Following induction, prospective neural crest cells are segregated within the neuroepithelium and then delaminate from the neural tube and migrate into the periphery, where they generate multiple differentiated cell types. The intrinsic determinants that direct this process are not well defined. In chick embryos, group E **Sox genes** (Sox8, Sox9 and Sox10) are expressed in the prospective neural crest and Sox9 expression precedes expression of premigratory neural crest markers. Group E **Sox genes** act at two distinct steps in neural crest differentiation. Forced expression of Sox9 promotes neural-crest-like properties in neural tube progenitors at the expense of central nervous system neuronal differentiation. Subsequently, in migratory neural crest cells, SoxE gene expression biases cells towards glial cell and melanocyte fate, and away from neuronal lineages. Although SoxE genes are sufficient to initiate neural crest development they do not efficiently induce the delamination of ectopic neural crest cells from the neural tube consistent with the idea that this event is independently controlled. Together, these data identify a role for group E **Sox genes** in the initiation of neural crest development and later SoxE genes influence the differentiation pathway adopted by migrating neural crest cells.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AU Lakics, V. [Reprint Author]; Allsopp, T. E.; Cluett, T. [Reprint Author]; Benedetti, G. [Reprint Author]; Broad, L. [Reprint Author]; Sasdelli, F. [Reprint Author]; De Filippi, G. [Reprint Author]; Bose, S. [Reprint Author]; Beattie, R. E. [Reprint Author]; Baker, S. R. [Reprint Author]; Sher, E. [Reprint Author]; Felder, C. C. [Reprint Author]
TI Mouse embryonic stem cell derived neuronal progenitors as research tools in drug discovery.
SO Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2003) Vol. 2003, pp. Abstract No. 28.3. http://sfn.scholarone.com. e-file. Meeting Info.: 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society of Neuroscience. New Orleans, LA, USA. November 08-12, 2003. Society of Neuroscience.
AB Until recently, the lack of consistent methods to obtain pure populations of neural stem cells routinely and at scale has prevented their widespread use as a resource in cellular assays for differentiated progeny in drug discovery. In this study, pure populations of mouse embryonic stem cell derived, **sox-2-expressing neural progenitor cells** (ENPs) were isolated by lineage selection and assessed for their ability to generate mature neural phenotypes comparable to primary cultures. Differentiated ENPs stained positive for neuronal markers, such as NF-70 and tubulin TuJ1 (>95%). In 60-80 % of these neurones, glutamate and muscarine, but not nicotine or epibatidine induced robust Ca2+ responses, as demonstrated by single cell calcium imaging. In addition to the presence of voltage-dependent currents and action potential firing, differentiated ENPs expressed functional NMDA, AMPA, mGluR5 and GABAA receptors, as detected by a combination of fluorescence plate reader and whole-cell patch clamp techniques. NMDA-mediated spontaneous activity was also demonstrated, showing that neurotransmitter release occurred in these cultures. Glutamate evoked a concentration-dependent cell death of differentiated ENPs with similar potency to primary neurocortical cultures. MK801 was a more potent inhibitor of glutamate-induced intracellular Ca2+ increase and cell death compared to NBQX, indicating that excitotoxicity was mediated

through NMDA, rather than AMPA-receptors. These data demonstrate that differentiated ENPs share many characteristics of primary neuronal cultures, but since they offer a better uniformity and can be consistently produced and purified at scale, they have a great potential to be used in cellular assays for drug discovery.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AU Buescher Marita; Hing Fook Sion; Chia William
TI Formation of neuroblasts in the embryonic central nervous system of Drosophila melanogaster is controlled by SoxNeuro.
SO Development (Cambridge, England), (2002 Sep) 129 (18) 4193-203. Journal code: 8701744. ISSN: 0950-1991.
AB Sox proteins form a family of HMG-box transcription factors related to the mammalian testis determining factor SRY. **Sox**-mediated modulation of **gene** expression plays an important role in various developmental contexts. Drosophila SoxNeuro, a putative ortholog of the vertebrate Sox1, Sox2 and Sox3 proteins, is one of the earliest transcription factors to be expressed pan-neuroectodermally. We demonstrate that SoxNeuro is essential for the formation of the **neural progenitor cells** in central nervous system. We show that loss of function mutations of SoxNeuro are associated with a spatially restricted hypoplasia: neuroblast formation is severely affected in the lateral and intermediate regions of the central nervous system, whereas ventral neuroblast formation is almost normal. We present evidence that a requirement for SoxNeuro in ventral neuroblast formation is masked by a functional redundancy with Dichaete, a second **Sox** protein whose **expression** partially overlaps that of SoxNeuro. Genetic interactions of SoxNeuro and the dorsoventral patterning genes ventral nerve chord defective and intermediate neuroblasts defective underlie ventral and intermediate neuroblast formation. Finally, the expression of the Achaete-Scute gene complex suggests that SoxNeuro acts upstream and in parallel with the proneural genes.

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